

Using Multidimensional Poverty Indices to energize Policy: Brief updates

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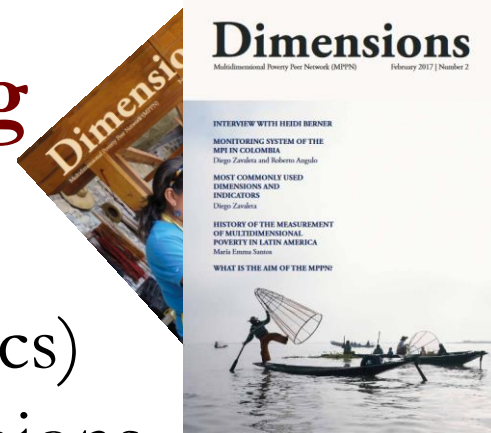
Several New National MPIs have been launched as official statistics *July 2015 – present*

- **Costa Rica** – MPI aligns allocation with national goals (2015)
- **El Salvador** – MPI based on the ‘protagonists’ of poverty (2015)
- **Ecuador** – MPI reflects political commitment to *Buen Vivir* (Feb 2016)
- **Pakistan** – MPI reflects the Vision 2025, in detail (June 2016).
- **Chile** – MPI-2 includes dimension of environment & networks (2016)
- **Honduras** – MPI includes work and informs targeting (August 2016)
- **Mozambique** – MPI showing trends from 1996-2014/15 (Oct 2016)
- **Armenia** – MPI reflecting complexity & persistence (November 2016)

Policy makers are using national MPIs to:

- **Track poverty** over time (official statistics)
- **Coordinate** policy across sectors and regions
- **Target** marginalized regions, groups, or households
- **Compare** poverty by region, ethnicity, rural/urban etc
- **Allocate resources** by sector and region
- **Adjust** policies by what works (measure to manage)
- **Evaluate** policy impacts
- **Map** interventions so all stakeholders engage

So MPPN started a magazine Dimensions where they share their experiences and learning.



The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network

(www.mppn.org)



Is growing...

Launched in June 2013 at University of Oxford with:

- President Santos of Colombia, Amartya Sen
- Ministers and Vice-Ministers of 16 countries.

Now has:

- 53 participating countries in a South-South network
- 10 international agencies

Overview of MPPN Highlights

July 2015 - present

- Many countries reporting MPI **SDG Indicators** against SDG 1.2.2
- Many **South-South, bilateral, and agency activities** to foster cross-learning in **designing** and **using** MPIs to fight poverty in all its forms.
- **Twelve New Countries** began participating in the MPPN
- We launched our **Policy magazine *Dimensions***.
- **Atkinson Report** (Oct 2016) commended the World Bank to **design a global MPI-like measure**.
- Next MPPN meeting: **China, October 2017**



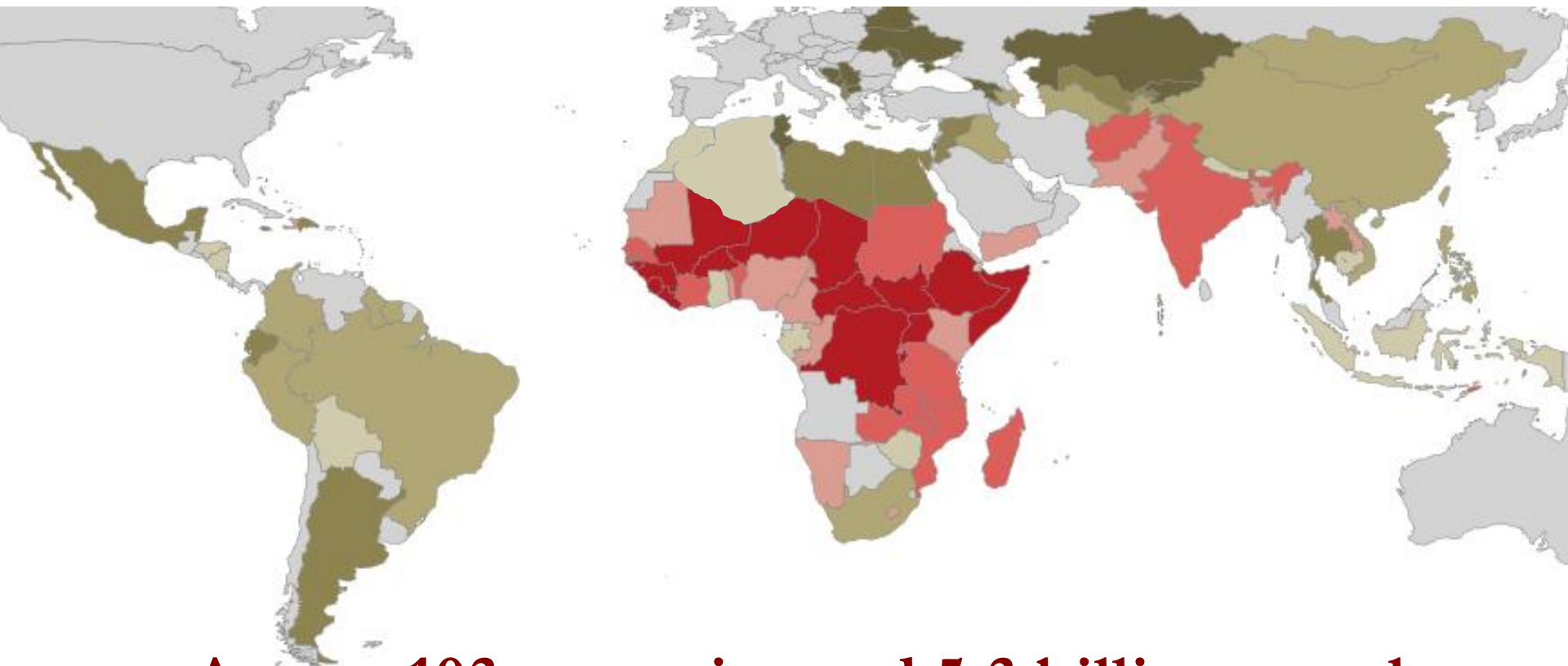
MPI in the SDGs: two next steps?

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1. National governments are custodians *only* for 1.2.1 and 1.2.2
 - What will your government report for 1.2.2?
 - Many are reporting national MPIs or the global MPI.

2. So global SDG poverty reporting is only monetary poverty.
 - Global reporting requires *comparable* data.
 - Would a comparable MPI add value within SDGs?
 - Or are comparisons not necessary?

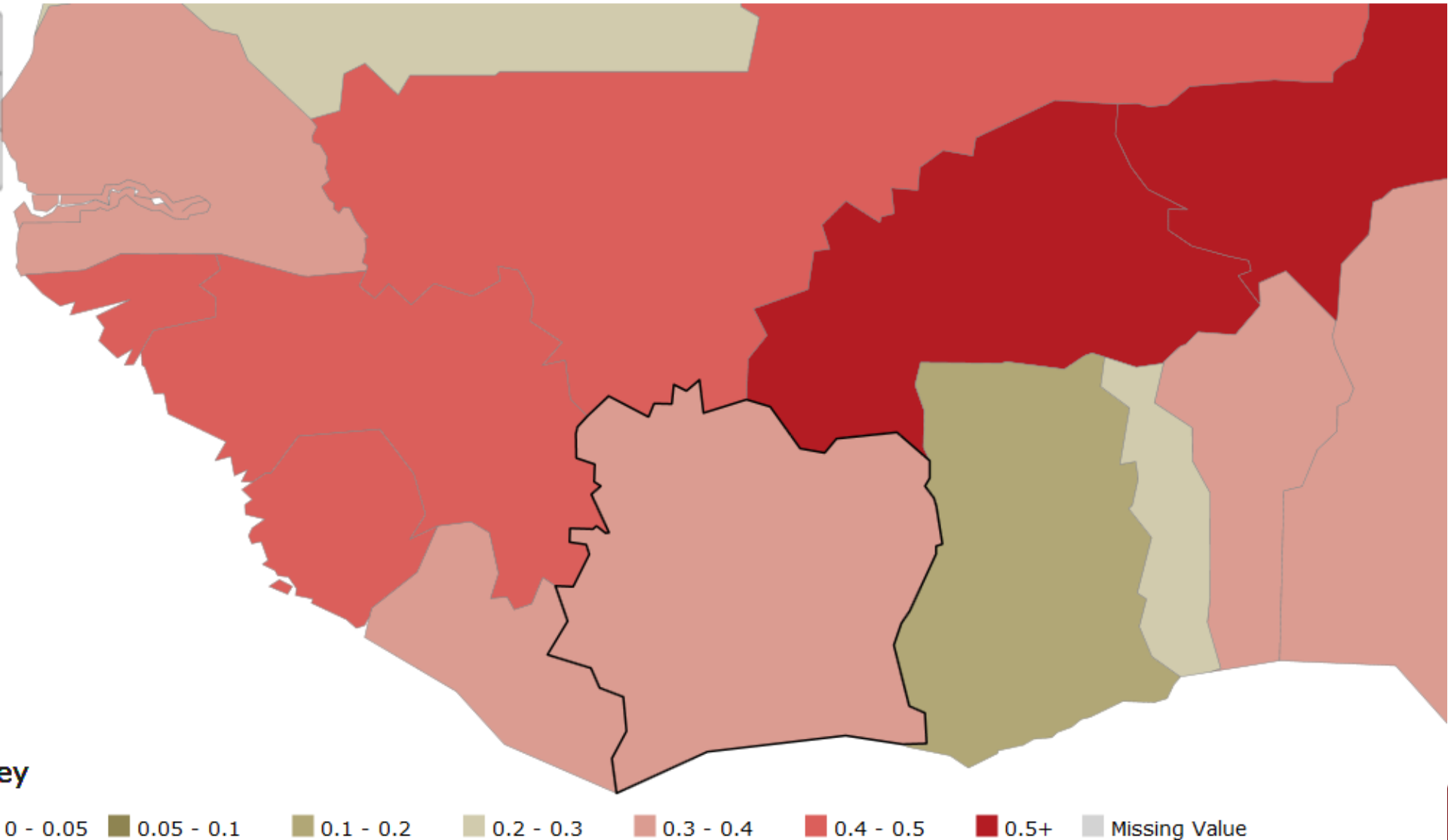
Unlike National MPIs, a global MPI could be aggregated and compared across countries



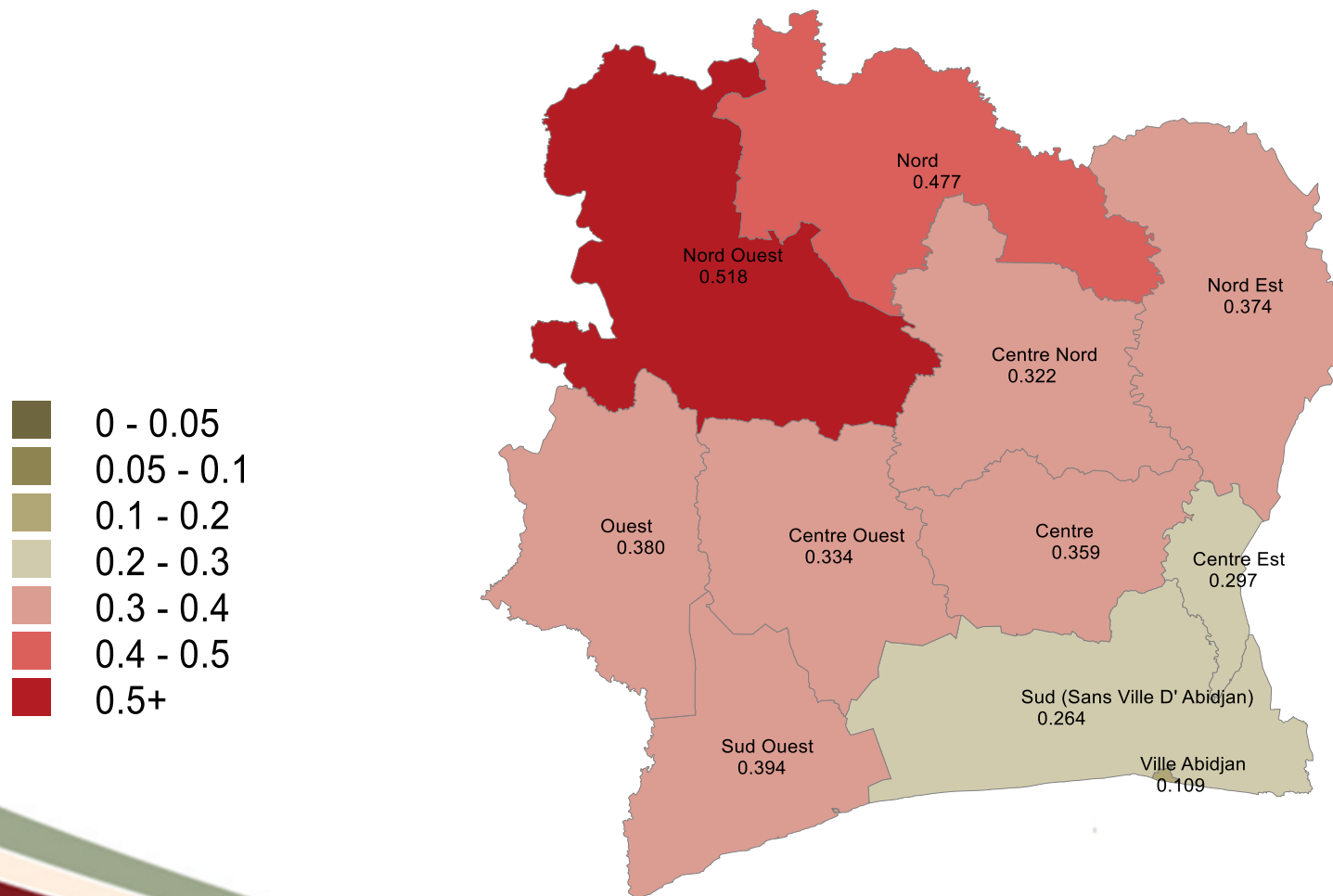
**Across 103 countries and 5.3 billion people,
1.6 billion people are MPI poor**

2012 Population Data, by original global MPI

Cote d'Ivoire's MPI & its nearest Neighbours



Disaggregate Cote d'Ivoire MPIs (or H, A, indicator) (by region, subgroup)



Mali 78%

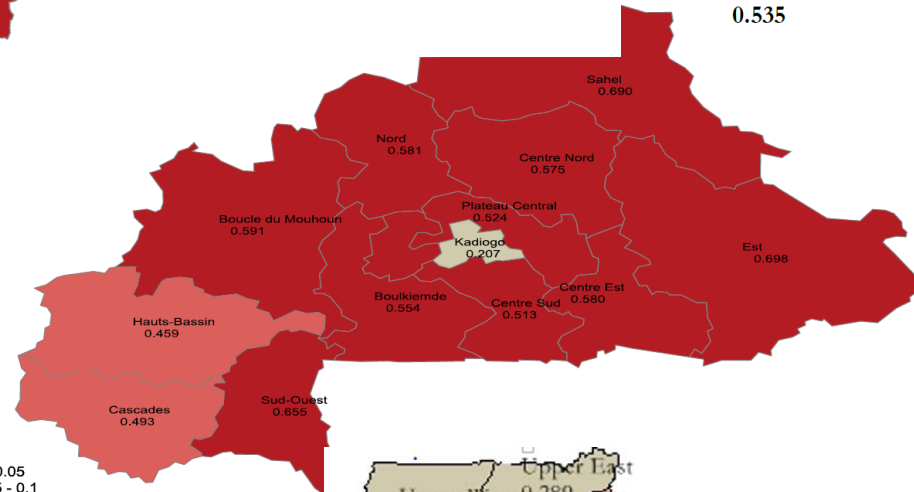
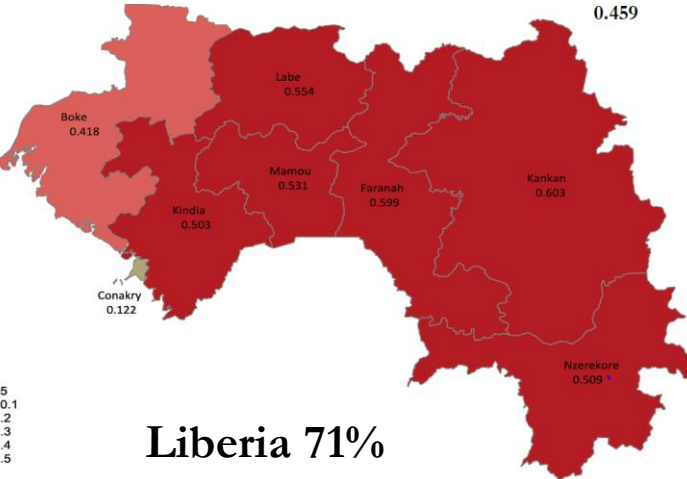
Burkina Faso 84%

Burkina Faso MPI

0.535

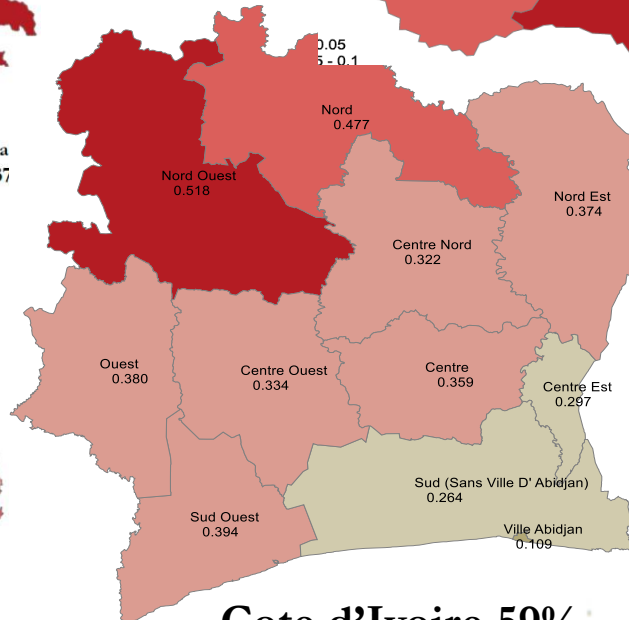
Guinea 75%

Guinea MPI
0.459

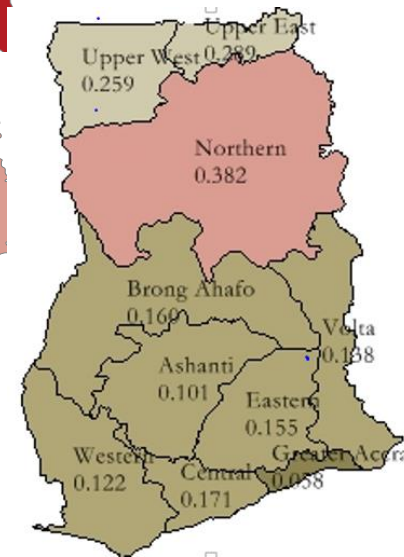


Liberia 71%

Liberia
0.37

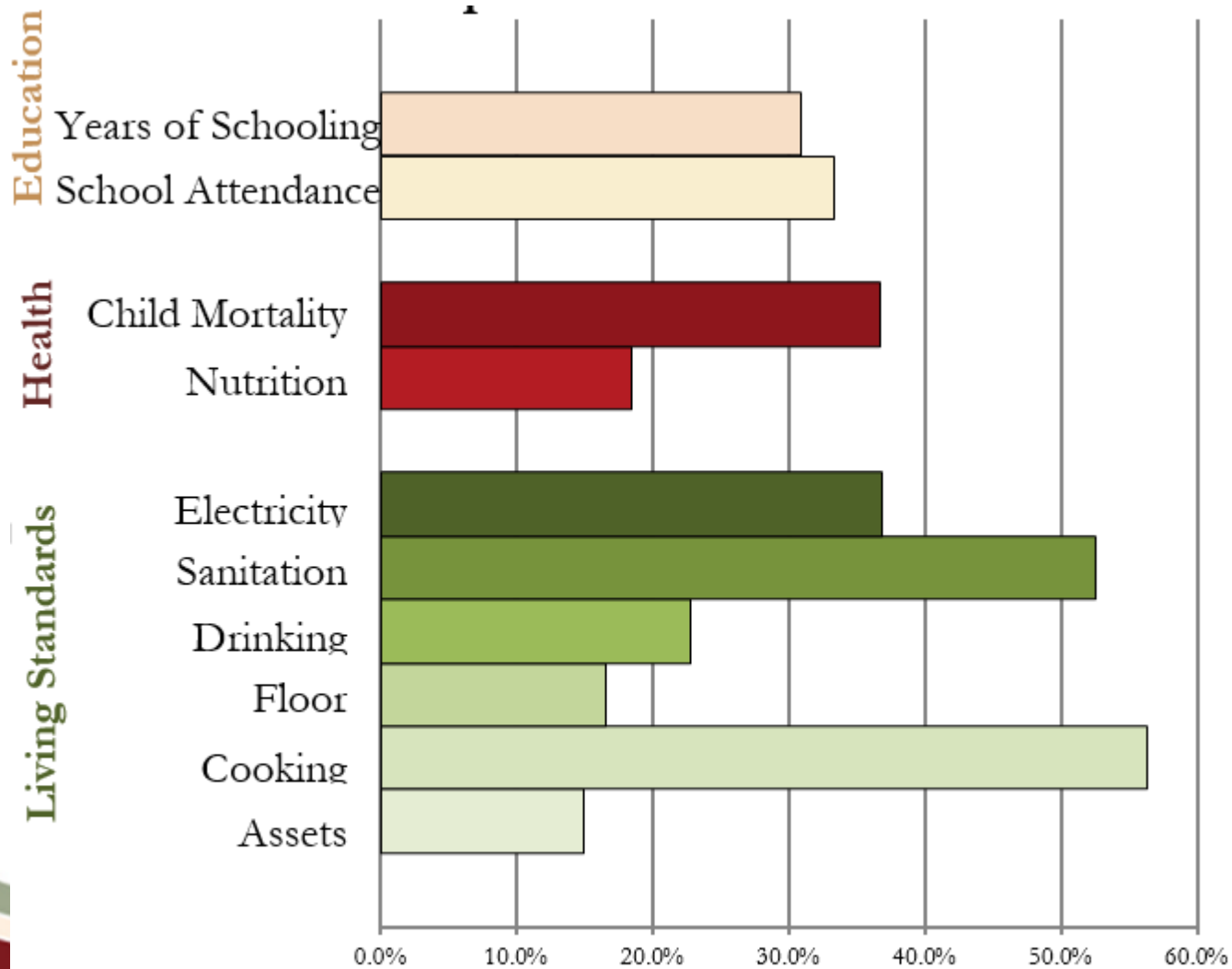


Cote d'Ivoire 59%



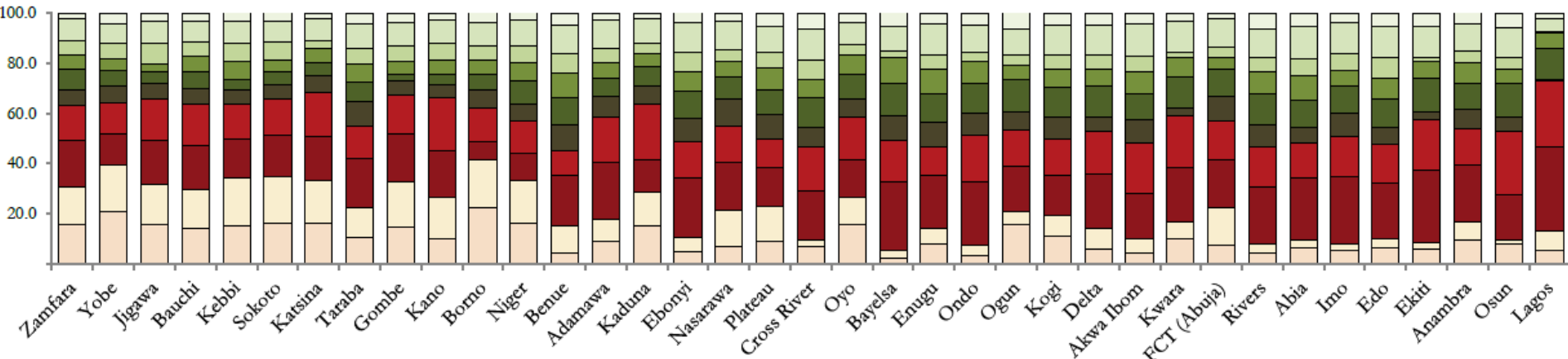
Ghana 34%

The MPI is always broken down by indicator to show how people are poor by each indicator

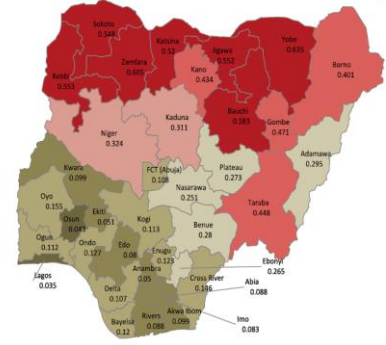
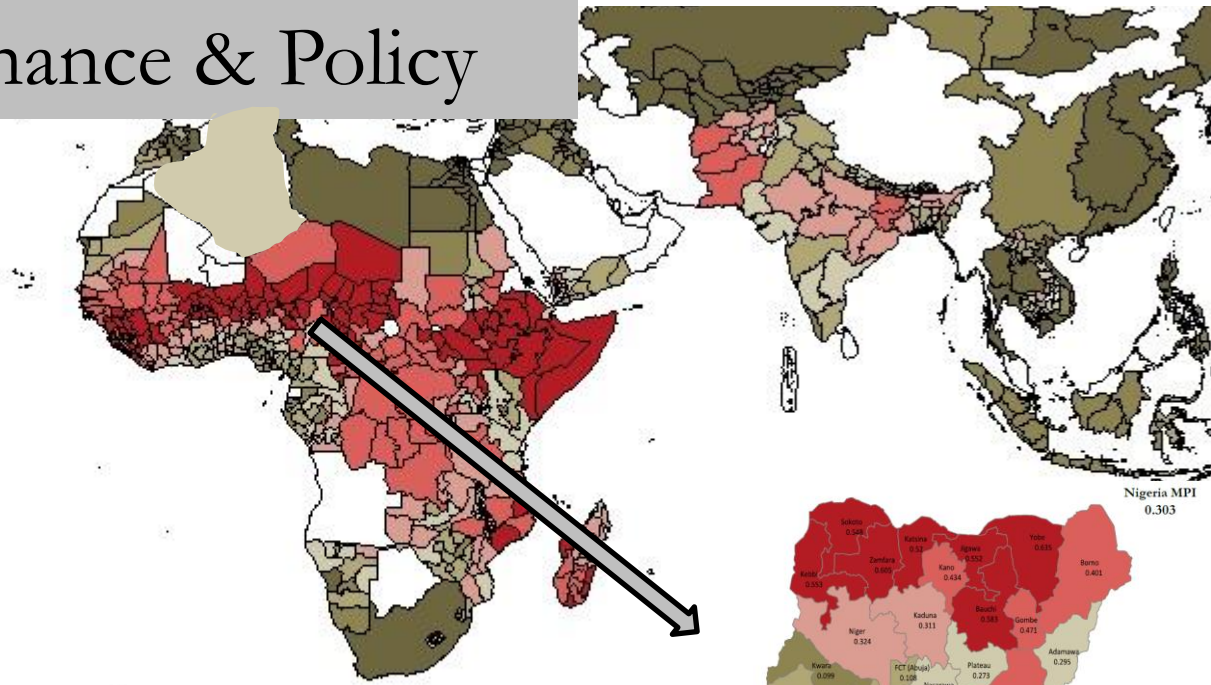


Percentage of people who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator

Global MPI: Headline + Disaggregated detail



Governance & Policy



Leave No One Behind

To learn more

1. Download and Explore *Dimensions*
2. Consider participating in MPPN
3. Explore the global MPI results
4. Download our technical OUP book
5. Join the MPPN meeting in China

www.mppn.org

www.ophi.org

